

THE CANTON TROUBLE.

COUNCIL OF WAR AT WUCHOW.

LUK TELEGRAPHS TO LUNG.

LUNG FULLY HOLDING HIS OWN.

ROBES DEFENDED ON THE BRITISH FRONTIER.

DISTURBED STATE OF SHEK LUNG.

(From Our Special Representative.)

CANTON, Friday, p.m.

TELEGRAM FROM LUK.

This morning Lung received a telegram from Luk stating that despite repeated attempts on his part to make excuses, he (Luk) has been forced by the Central Government to proceed to his new post in Canton. He asks Lung to have everything in readiness for him to take over.

This telegram is in the usual evasive Chinese style, and may mean that Luk, as a result of the Conference in Wuchow two days ago, will really come to Canton.

At present in the City it is considered unlikely that Luk will come.

FIGHTING AROUND SHEK LUNG.

Around Shek Lung, and the British Frontier, the Government troops defeated the rebels after some desultory fighting. Along the railway line there has been a lot of trouble, and the line is still broken at Po Koi.

SUN CHONG.

Rebels in the Sun Chong district have held up all traffic and looted the villages in the vicinity. The Government patrolling force at Cheung Shi Tung engaged them, and they fought for two days. In the end the Government soldiers were successful, but a great amount of damage has been done. Sun Chong is in the southern delta to the west of the Sunning Railway.

COUNCIL OF WAR AT WUCHOW.

Yesterday Shum and Li were at Wuchow and met Luk and also the Tsuchun of Kiangsi. They talked over the present situation and have made their plans. Whether Luk will still come to Canton is a debatable question; but it is more likely now than ever before.

Daily rumours among the Chinese are most amusing. Yesterday song said that Luk would arrive in Canton. Today there are three distinct stories:—(1) That Luk will never come and never had any intention of coming; (2) that he has made an arrangement to send a deputy and for Lung to recognise him; (3) that he will remain at Wuchow or perhaps Chiu Hing and help Shum.

Between the lines one can read that something is going on, but what developments we may expect no one is able to suggest.

PAK HO TONG DISTRICT.

Shum's force has retired from the region of Macao Fort and must now be a mile from the river front. As a consequence, around Pak Ho Tong there has been quietness for the last two days.

LUNG FULLY HOLDING HIS OWN.

There was a great deal of firing last night in the Shek-wai-long-Wong Sha area, but there is no change whatever in the situation hereabouts. Lung still holds the Railway Station, and his opponents have retired within the last 24 hours.

The fighting last night seemed to be further down the river and not around the station, as has previously been the case. Shum's men have taken up a new position which is a good distance from the river front, and this may be regarded as a success for Lung. Shum has some scheme afoot, as he started the bombardment last night and was said to be moving his men down towards Macao Fort but keeping away from the river. Lung still has gunboats anchored quite close to Shum's and they play a very big part in the fighting.

Last night the shooting was very heavy, and, with the exception of last week-end, is the heaviest that has so far occurred. It resulted in nothing, however; there were no gains on either side; and, if anything, the last two days have put Lung in a stronger position.

U.S. SAILOR WOUNDED.

During the heavy firing in the Shek-wai-long area last night a sailor on the U.S. ship *Helena* was wounded in the foot by a stray bullet.

SHEK LUNG.

Around Shek Lung and the East River things are very unsettled. Tang Hang, who is responsible for the trouble there and who has cut the railway line, has about a thousand ex-robbers under him. (Continued on next column.)

LU YUNG-TING'S EXPLANATION.

PROMISES TO GO TO KWANGTUNG.

The *Peking Gazette* publishes a long telegram from Tsuchun Lu Yung-ting despatched from his camp in Kwangsi to the President and Premier of the Chinese Republic. The telegram explains why General Lu has been so slow in proceeding to Kwangtung and why he had refused to accept the post of acting Tsuchun of Hunan as well as Tsuchun of Kwangtung on the ground of sickness. He mentions the "Kuo Min Tang" rumour that he was looking about for a suitable province "as a bird looking for a perch." He repels the suggestion by pointing out that he could have seized either Hunan and Kwangtung by the authority of the Central Government if he had the intention alleged. After stating why he advised the Central Government to appoint Tan Hao-ming acting Tsuchun, he admits that he now sees that it is his duty to proceed to Kwangtung without delay as foreign intervention is threatening the province.

TSEN CHUN-HSIEN'S PROPOSAL.

In this connection it may be mentioned that Tsen Chun-hsien has wired to his representatives in Peking, asking them to prevail upon the President and the Premier to appoint Tan Hao-ming as acting Tsuchun of Kwangtung, as suggested by General Lu Yung-ting, so that he (Tsen Chun-hsien) may be able to retire at an early date.

PROVINCIAL CHIEF LEAVES FOR CANTON.

Mr. Chu Ching-lan, Provincial Chief of Kwangtung, having said good-bye to the local officials, will leave for Canton in a day or two (says the *N.Y. Daily News* of the 11th inst.).

ALLIANCE BETWEEN THIRTEEN PROVINCES. TO RESIST THE DEMANDS OF THE KUOMINTANG.

For several days past, there has been a rumour of an alliance between nine provinces, according to the Chinese Press. This doubtless arose from the fact that nine provinces have each individually telegraphed to the Central Government, demanding the punishment of Li Lieh-chun. But there are more than nine provinces concerned in this secret compact, the making of which has been thought necessary by the Peiyang military faction, existing to the demands made by the old Kuomintang. The latter party, elated at the death of Yuan Shih-kai and the resuscitation of republicanism, counted on having supreme power in politics, and demanded the Tsuchunships of Kwangtung, Kiangsi and Hunan. Also it desired a Cabinet to be formed under the Premiership of Tang Shao-yi. Some even went so far as to suggest that the posts of the Tsuchun of the three provinces before 1913 should be reinstated, that is, Huang Hsing to be Tsuchun in Hunan, Tsen Chun-hsien in Kwangtung, and Li Lieh-chun in Kiangsi.

These demands alarmed the Peiyang faction so much that Yuan Chung-chu, ex-private secretary of Yuan Shih-kai, Lu Chien-chang, ex-Chiangchun of Shensi, and Tuan Chi-kuei, ex-Chiangchun of Fengtien, initiated the movement for an alliance of the Northern generals, while Gen. Chang Hsun and Ngi Tse-chung, Tsuchun and Provincial Chief of Anhui respectively, readily agreed to fight the sanguinary battle against the "People's Party."

Now, it is an open secret that no fewer than thirteen provinces and two special territories have joined together to form an alliance, and that the demand made by nine of them for the chastisement of Li Lieh-chun is only intended to indicate what views they hold.

The three most important resolutions the Alliance has adopted are:—
(1) Not a single Tsuchun of the allied provinces shall be removed or changed.
(2) The troops in the allied provinces shall not be reduced by a single man.
(3) No member of a certain party shall be appointed Tsuchun of a province even outside the Alliance.

These and other resolutions have been laid before the Premier, General Tuan Chi-jui, for compliance. Preparations are said to have been made to apply force upon Parliament in case the M.P.s prove intractable.

and thinks he is secure from attack. He still holds Shek Lung, but Lung has sent men against him, and, if he can spare sufficient men, it is only a question of time before Tang is driven away.

There is so much trouble in this district, however, that peace and quietness will not be restored easily. Wang Wo Shun, the famous pirate chief, who figured in the last trouble around Canton, is in touch with Tang, and the famous Chan Kwang Ming, ex-military Governor of the Province, is supposed to be near Wai Chow on the East River with a well-equipped band of soldiers. He is a native of Wai Chow, and is a factor to be reckoned with in connection with the trouble.

Crowds of Chinese are fleeing from the Shek Lung district and they seem to fear the worst.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IMMIGRATION OF CHINESE INTO HONGKONG.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir.—The proclamation of our Governor against the entrance of any Chinese into the Colony from Macao will be inadequate, as long as Canton is not included. What is there to prevent those Chinese at Macao, who can afford it, from taking a trip up to Canton and thence down to Hongkong? I know that two or three Chinese have done so already. Although people who do this may be of the better class, yet amongst them there may be many who are cholera-carriers. It is to be hoped that the Government here will devise means of preventing the Chinese from any neighbouring place flocking further into our midst. This may appear uncharitable, but when our own safety is imperilled we have to protect ourselves first. Charity begins at home. Yours, etc.,

JENBY BROWN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir.—Owing to the serious outbreak of cholera at Macao I am glad to see that the Hongkong Government has so quickly issued the quarantine regulations and proclamation prohibiting the immigration of immigrants into the Colony of Chinese from such port or place for such time, etc. I beg to point out that the people living at Macao are fleeing to Canton every day, and no doubt some of them tranship from there to Hongkong, as Canton is now the so-called war area. To protect the health of the residents of the Colony, I hope the Hongkong Government will immediately issue some regulation that will apply to the port of Canton. Yours, etc.,

RESIDENT.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1916.

OVERCROWDING.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir.—It has always been the case that whenever some sickness prevailed in the Colony those responsible for maintaining over sanitation have always adopted the system of putting "the cart before the horse," hence the result that epidemic disease spreads with rapidity all over the city with scarcely any means of control. The plague entered this Colony, if I am not failing in memory, in the month of April, 1901, when a grand Chinese procession took place for three consecutive days, and the disease was only detected by the Authorities in the following month, when the epidemic was already playing havoc with the inhabitants. This terrible disease is not stamped out of the Colony for good even yet; every year more or less cases are reported, and up to the present nobody has discovered an effective cure and science has proved powerless.

Now, when the disturbances started in Canton and the enormous influx of people from that quarter began to fill this Colony, the Government ought immediately to have taken such precautions as avoiding overcrowding, which is the root of all diseases, either by restricting the number of immigrants or passengers or by erecting a number of makeshifts over in Kowloon or Yaumati in order to accommodate these people, instead of allowing them freely to be packed up 20 or 30 or more in one room while others slept in public streets to the detriment of themselves and the annoyance of passers-by. It is calculated that over 20,000 are actually sleeping in public streets at the present time. The most overcrowded districts are the Western and Eastern parts of the Colony. With their narrow streets and high buildings, one can imagine what sort of atmosphere the inhabitants must be breathing there.

In Wancha' district, it appears, no notice is taken by anybody, with the result that crowds of low-class people are running about and occasional disturbances are taking place without any interference from the police. The uninterrupted noise, heightened by the calls of hawkers and the sounding of motor-car trumpets, is an abominable nuisance which ought to be stopped by the Authorities concerned without delay.

This important point of overcrowding has been greatly neglected, and it seems as if the house-to-house visitation is now a thing of the past. Let those whom the cap fits awake from their lethargy. Yours faithfully,

AN OLD RESIDENT.

CANTON HOSPITAL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir.—We are very grateful to the following gentlemen for their donations to the Canton "Pak Tsai" Hospital and will appreciate it if you will publish this letter in your columns:—

H.E. Sir Henry May	\$250
Sir Paul Chater	100
Mr. Ho Kom Tong	250
His Friend	50
Mr. Lau Chu Pak	100
Mr. Lau Tak Po	100
Mr. Lau Yu Ching	50
Dr. Wan Tan Mo	100
Mrs. Ng Wan Shi	50
Mr. Chan Kai Ming	150
Mr. Tong Lai Ching	100
Sir Robert Ho Tung	25
Mr. Ngellon Tse	100
Mr. Chan	25
Mr. Ip Sun Chee	25
Mr. Chan Pak Chun	25

We would appeal to other Foreign and Chinese friends in Hongkong who are interested in our work to help the Managers of the Institution by contributing as liberally as they can toward our general running expenses.

This is a Charity Hospital, so that at least \$10,000 is required annually, over and above the Foreign Staff's salaries and revenue derived from "paying patients," to run the institution efficiently. Any donations will be gratefully received by the management and should be sent to either of the undersigned. Acknowledgment will be made through this column. Thanking you for the courtesy in printing this, we are, Yours faithfully,

W. H. SPIER

(Hon. Treasurer.)

J. O. THOMSON, M.D., C.M.

(Chief of Staff.)

P.S.—Supplementing the above, we would say that Foreign Staff's salaries are paid by friends in America. Canton, August 17th, 1916.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

A BAD CHARACTER.

A man who had been banished for ten years was charged with returning from banishment. The reasons for banishment were that he was a leader of a gang of thieves and a harbourer of kidnapped children. Yesterday Mr. Hargrave sentenced the man to six months' hard labour.

DESERTING LUKONG.

When charged with deserting from the Hongkong Police Court, to which today he had engaged himself for five years, a Lukong gave the excuse that he thought he had been suspended and was no longer required. The man, who deserted on July 22nd, was fined \$100 or, in default, three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

HAMMER ARGUMENT.

A quarrel between two dock workmen at Shaukiwan resulted in a charge of assault being brought against one of the men.

The evidence showed that an exchange of words led to the men engaging each other with hammers; one had a caulking hammer and the other armed himself with the recognised iron-headed instrument. The former had the better of the argument, for he inflicted a wound on his opponent's head. This led to the charge of assault.

Mr. Hazeland (the Magistrate) was of the opinion that both men were equally to blame, and he bound them over to be of good behaviour.

LUKONG CHARGED WITH THEFT.

A Lukong appeared before Mr. Hazeland on a charge of stealing \$3.15 from Chinese on the Canton Wharf, and also with misconduct.

Mr. Mattingly defended, and said that his most important witness had refused to come to Court unless a subpoena was issued, he seemed to be afraid to appear unless he was compelled to do so. His witness was also a Lukong.

Inspector Watt said he would have the man brought up. The Inspector added that the Lukong charged was on duty at the Canton Wharf on August 12th, his duty being to search passengers and their baggage leaving for Canton. The complainant was searched by the defendant, but nothing wrong was found. The defendant, complainant alleged, then said he wanted some money, and putting his hand into a box took out \$3.15 and transferred it to his pocket. The complainant protested and caught hold of defendant. Subsequently, after an argument a receipt was given for the \$3.15, and a complaint was also made to the Central Police Station.

The hearing was adjourned.

INTIMATIONS

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These Parcels are very popular at the Front and also with the Prisoners of War, being of varied interest and made up of acceptable commodities:

MAGGI'S CONSOMME. SOUP SQUARES. COFFEE AND MILK. PLAIN CHOCOLATE. CIGARETTES. TOBACCO. STRAWBERRY JAM. POTTED MEATS. PURE RICH CREAM. TOFFEE AND SWEETS. BISCUITS. TEA. BRIAR PIPES. SARDINES. ETC., ETC., ETC.

These Parcels can be varied in dozens of different ways.

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VEGETABLE HAEMATOGEN.

Replaces easily all the blood preparations now in use, because it contains the BLOOD-SALTS and CHLOROPHYL-IRON.

Does not contain ALCOHOL and animal PURINE BASES, which excite the nervous system.

Sold everywhere at \$1.50 per bottle.

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HET CRUYDEN-HUYS.

Sole Agents, Phone 1687.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

[1016]

IS THIS

YOUR SMOKE?



IT'S THE BEST.

[1016]

THE WAR.

BRITISH REPULSE GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS.

SIX LINES OF ENEMY INFANTRY SUFFER HEAVILY.

FRENCH CAPTURE BULGARIAN POSITIONS.

ESTABLISHED WELL WITHIN SERBIAN TERRITORY.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA.

NAVAL FORCES OCCUPY IMPORTANT TOWN.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ADVANCE OF BRITISH LINE.

LONDON, August 17th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states: Our line has been advanced both west and south-west of Guillemont.

STUBBORN GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

LONDON, August 18th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states: Enemy counter-attacks were repulsed north-west of Pozieres.

North-west of Bazentin we captured 100 yards of an enemy trench.

We accomplished this as a result of the fighting last evening.

In conjunction with the French we made an advance on Maurepas.

We captured west of Hightwood 300 yards of a trench 300 yards in advance of our previous line.

Our machine-guns nipped in the bud German attacks east of Moquet farm.

The enemy counter-attacks at Pozieres were of the most determined character, and were made successively by large forces on a broad front.

Last evening and early this morning six lines of German infantry advanced, but they ran back after suffering the heaviest losses. Our guns and machine-guns did great execution, and the enemy in no case succeeded in entering our lines.

The enemy counter-attacks to-day from Martinpuich were repulsed, and we captured prisoners.

A German aeroplane was felled behind our lines near Pozieres.

FRENCH CONSOLIDATE GAINS.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY FIRING.

PARIS, August 17th.

A *communiqué* states: The enemy has not attempted a counter-attack at Homme. We are organising the positions won.

There was violent artillery firing north of Maurepas and in the sector of Belloy-en-Santerre. It is calm elsewhere.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

PARIS, August 18th.

A *communiqué* states: The French artillery have been active on the Somme front, destructively shelling enemy works.

There was no infantry action.

The unwounded prisoners taken north of the Somme yesterday exceed 200.

Five machine-guns were captured.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ADDITIONAL CAPTURES BY RUSSIANS.

PETROGRAD, August 17th.

An official *communiqué* states: Additional captures totalling 108 officers, 7,208 men, 29 field-guns, 17 heavy-guns, 70 machine-guns and 14,000 shells have been made.

AFRICA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENERAL SMUTS' PROGRESS.

IMPORTANT ARAB TOWN CAPTURED.

LONDON, August 17th.

General Smuts reports that his troops are closing in on the central railway in the vicinity of Kilosa from the north and the west, while naval forces have occupied the important Arab town of Dagamojo, capturing a naval four-inch gun.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VENICE BOMBED FROM SEAPLANES.

DAMAGE SLIGHT—NO CASUALTIES.

ROME, August 17th.

It is officially announced that artillery actions have not been marked by special features.

Hostile aeroplanes bombed Venice and the Grado Lagoon last night. The damage was slight and there were no casualties.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH OCCUPY BULGARIAN POSITIONS.

SALONICA, August 17th.

Under cover of a heavy Allied bombardment the French troops occupied Bulgarian positions south of Lake Doiran.

They have established themselves at Tortoise Hill, in the neighbourhood of the village of Doldzeli, well within the Serbian territory.

The Bulgarian casualties were considerable, the shellfire amazingly disorganising the defence of the enemy.

BULGARIANS FLEEING FROM MONASTIR.

LONDON, August 18th.

A telegram from Athens states that the Bulgarian population of Monastir is fleeing, fearing the Serbians' advance.

Albanian insurgents in the Durazzo region have seized Austrian provision depots at several places.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH EXPORTS TO SWEDEN.

LONDON, August 18th.

Reuter announces that the Government has decided to prohibit all exports to Sweden, except under the most stringent licence.

LONDON, August 17th.

The reason for the prohibition of exports to Sweden is that a new Swedish law prohibits importers giving any information regarding the ultimate destination of imports, which information is essential under the British Customs War Powers Act.

PROLONGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, August 17th.

In the House of Commons, the Prolongation of Parliament Bill, passed its third reading. The extension to September was agreed to.

CONDITIONAL LIMITATION.

Before the Parliament Bill was read a third time, the Government undertook specially to limit the life of the new Parliament in the event of an election on the old Register.

ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, August 17th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith stated that the House would adjourn on Tuesday or Wednesday and reassemble on 10th October.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FUTILITY OF GERMAN EFFORTS.

LONDON, August 18th.

Reuter's and the other correspondents emphasise the futility and costliness of the German counterattacks in the Somme region. There were three main and ten minor counterattacks at Pozieres between the 5th inst. and the 8th inst. It is known that one battalion lost four hundred of its effectives out of 550. Other losses are proportionate, hence the Germans are constantly employing fresh divisions. It is calculated that they have used in the Somme an equal number of troops as in the whole of the fighting at Verdun.

The *Times* Military Correspondent, however, is of the opinion that the breaking of the German power is likely to be long, costly and difficult. He says it is unsafe to reckon on less than two million being still available of the German drafts, in addition to half a million new recruits yearly.

THE CHENG CHIA TUNG AFFRAY.

TOKIO, August 17th.

DISPATCH OF JAPANESE TROOPS.

A regiment of cavalry, three battalions of infantry and a mixed company with machine-guns have been dispatched to Cheng Chia Tung from the nearest Japanese garrison.

The Japanese Cabinet have discussed the situation.

The Foreign Office states that the attitude of Japan will depend upon the friendly attitude and co-operation of the Peking Government.

ITALIAN WAR POLICY.

DEFINITE CONQUEST.

ROME, August 17th.

In a speech Signor Bosselli, the Prime Minister, declared that they must secure Italian aspirations by definite conquest, and must closely maintain their agreements with the Allies.

BULGARIANS FIRE ON RUMANIANS.

LONDON, August 18th.

A telegram from Odessa describes another incident at Kalafat, on the Danube. Bulgarians firing on Rumanians, a fight ensuing.

Austrian ships have brought much bridging material, motor-cars and petrol to the Bulgarian Danube ports.

INCIDENT IN HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, August 18th.

A telegram from Budapest states that M. Polanyi, in the Chamber, attacked the Government for transferring the command of the Hungarians to a foreigner, General Hindenburg.

M. Polanyi's denunciation of the Hungarian Generals was cheered.

OBITUARY.

LORD REDESDALE.

LONDON, August 18th.

The death of Lord Redesdale is announced.

[The late Lord Redesdale, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., will be remembered by old residents of the Far East as having been attached for a short time to the British Legation at Peking in 1895 and afterwards to the Legation at Tokio. In 1896, also, he accompanied H.R.H. Prince Arthur's Mission to Japan. His experience in this part of the world are reflected in his publications "Tales of Old Japan" (1871), "The Bamboo Garden" (1899), "The Attaché at Peking" (1900), and "The Garter Mission to Japan" (1903). The third son of Henry Revelly Mitford, of Ebury, Hants, and Georgina Jemima, daughter of the 3rd Earl of Ashburnham, he was born on February 24th, 1837, and was consequently in his 80th year at the time of his death. He entered the Foreign Office in 1853 and his first appointment was as 3rd Secretary of the Embassy at Petrograd. From 1892 to 1895 he sat in the House of Commons as member for South-west Warwickshire. He was a member of the Royal Commission on the Civil Services in 1897; was a trustee both of the Wallace Collection and of the National Gallery; and was a Governor of Wellington College. He was raised to the peerage in 1902. His residence was at Batsford Park, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire. His heir is his eldest son, Capt. the Hon. C. B. O. Freeman-Mitford.]

CHOLERA AT MACAO.

SEVEN FATAL CASES IN HONGKONG.

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS EVADED.

As the result of bacteriological examinations it has now been discovered that seven deaths have been caused by cholera in Hongkong, all the cases being Chinese. These fatal cases occurred before the 15th inst., since when no cholera cases have been recorded in the Colony, due, no doubt, to the precautions which were taken when the Macao outbreak was made known. With the quarantine regulations which have been put into force in regard to the Macao boats, and the prohibitions of immigration of Chinese from Macao the local medical authorities are of the opinion that there is no cause for alarm in Hongkong, complete arrangements having been made for the treatment and isolation of any cases which may occur locally.

Regarding Macao, the Portuguese Consul at Hongkong says that he has no further information to impart. The outbreak in that province, he contends, cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be described as severe, and all the cases which have occurred have been properly treated and full precautions have been taken to guard against a spread of the disease. The Consul also expressed the opinion that some precautions should be taken regarding Chinese coming to Hongkong from Canton, for it was known in Macao that Chinese refugees from Canton had brought the disease to the Portuguese settlement.

The Chinese papers had also announced that there was an outbreak of cholera at Canton, and this was equally as serious for Hongkong as was the outbreak at Macao, and restrictions should be imposed upon Chinese who left Canton for Hongkong, in the same way as upon Chinese who desired to leave Macao for Hongkong. There is, he said, as much danger arising from Chinese coming to Hongkong from Canton as there is from Chinese arriving here from Macao at the present time, and some restrictions should be introduced.

Enquiries made in other circles went to show that there is a feeling in the Colony that Chinese coming to Hongkong from Canton, a number of whom are afflicted with various diseases, who are also pointed out that at the present time the Chinese at Macao who desire to come to Hongkong can easily evade the present immigration restrictions by the simple expedient of journeying to Canton from Macao and booking from Canton to Hongkong. No doubt many have already adopted this course, and thus we have in the Colony Chinese who have only recently left a port which is cholera-stricken, and who, if they had sailed for Hongkong from Macao, would be refused a landing here. The position is one of serious consideration by the local health authorities, for at present the immigration prohibition is not fulfilling its object, the prevention of the landing in Hongkong of Chinese from Macao.

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THE YUNNAN OPIUM SCANDAL.

BAIL REFUSED TO GENERAL YIH.

VESSLS EXPECTED.

[illegible]

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

From HONGKONG Connecting with From COLOMBO

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails
LONDON ... "CITY OF NORWICH" ... On 5th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

OR TO BEISS & CO., CANTON.

GENERAL AGENTS

Hongkong 2nd August, 1916.

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR TO SAIL
WUHU ... "TAMU" ... On 19th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI ... "ANHUI" ... On 20th Aug. D'light.
HONKAY ... "KIKIOW" ... On 20th Aug. D'light.
PORT COURTET ... "KIKIANG" ... On 21st Aug. D'light.
MOHLOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG ... "SUNGKIANG" ... On 22nd Aug. 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ... "TEAN" ... On 22nd Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "LUCHOW" ... On 22nd Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "SHANTUNG" ... On 24th Aug. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER, Twice Weekly.

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "KINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1916.

TELEPHONE 35.

AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN SAILING
"HAICHING" ... Capt. W. C. Parnmore ... TUESDAY, 22nd Aug. at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1916.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "SHIRALA," 5300 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE, and MOJI on 24th August.

WESTWARD

S.S. "BANTHA," 5190 tons, Capt. J. W. Robertson, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, BANGCOO and CALCUTTA on 23rd August.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 18th August, 1916.

AGENTS

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at MARSEILLES 1916	Due at LONDON 1916
COLOMBO	Friday			
NORE	Aug. 25	*MOOLTAN	Sept. 25	Oct. 3
MALTA	Sept. 8	*KASHGAR	Oct. 8	Oct. 16
NAMUR	Sept. 22	Through Steamer	Oct. 26	Nov. 4
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 18
NOVARA	Oct. 20	*MOHRA	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
NORE	Nov. 3	Through Steamer	Dec. 5	Dec. 15
NYANZA	Nov. 17	*MONGOLIA	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
MALTA	Dec. 1	*MALWA	Dec. 31	Jan. 1

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO:

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT
NAMUR	WEDNESDAY, 30th August.
SARDINIA	SATURDAY, 9th September.
NOVARA	SATURDAY, 23rd September.
NORE	SUNDAY, 8th October.
NYANZA	SUNDAY, 22nd October.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transshipment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
	about	about	about	about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years, or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
K. V. D. PARK,
Acting Superintendent.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	{ ATSUBA MARI Capt. Isumi 18,000 { HITACHI MARI Capt. Tomioka 3500	18,000 3500	SUNDAY, 20th Aug. at 11 A.M. THURSDAY, 24th Aug. at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	{ YOKOHAMA MARI Capt. Shinoh 12,500 { SADO MARI Capt. Amakura 12,500	12,500 12,500	FRIDAY, 1st Sept. at 4 P.M. TUESDAY, 19th Sept. at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, BAMBANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE & BRISBANE	{ TANGO MARI Capt. Soyeda 13,500 { NIKKO MARI Capt. Iakada 9600	13,500 9600	TUESDAY, 12th Sept. at 4 P.M. FRIDAY, 13th Oct. at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGCOO	CEYLON MARI Capt. Tada 10,000	10,000	FRIDAY, 1st Sept.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	RANGOON MARI Capt. Mori 8,000	8,000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Aug.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TOSA MARI Capt. Sakamoto 10,000	10,000	SUNDAY, 20th Aug.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BENTEN MARI Capt. Tomida 8,000	8,000	THURSDAY, 24th Aug.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARI Capt. Tada 9,600	9,600	SUNDAY, 10th Sept. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARI Capt. Cops 16,000	16,000	FRIDAY, 25th Aug. at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.
{ TOKIWA MARI
Capt. K. Akamatsu 16,000

Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 91 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,000 — 15 knots	TUES, 19th Sept. Noon.
PERHIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	THURS, 21st Sept. 10.30 A.M.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 4th Oct., Noon.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	TUES., 17th Oct., 10.30 A.M.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 1st Nov., Noon.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	FRI., 22nd Sept., Noon.
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 19 knots	SUN., 16th Oct., Noon.

† Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.
‡ Proceeding to South American Ports.
§ Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10...RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.
Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS
MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES
SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

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† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

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